

Urban District of Eastwood **LIBRARY**



Annual Report

Of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1951.

— :: —

Including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Urban District of Eastwood



Annual Report

Of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1951.

— :: —

Including the

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Urban District Council of Eastwood

YEAR 1951.

Chairman: MR. E. WILSON.

Vice-Chairman: MR. R. SWINSON.

MR. L. H. ATTEWELL.

MR. H. KNAPP.

MR. A. BROOKS.

MR. T. J. LEWIS, C.C.

MR. R. BROWN.

MR. C. LIMB.

MR. T. J. CAMPBELL.

MR. P. PINNINGTON.

MR. J. T. GASCOYNE.

DR. W. C. T. ROBEY.

MR. W. GRAINGER.

MRS. M. SEVERN.

MR. W. E. HOPKIN, J.P., C.C. (Deceased 2/12/51).

HIGHWAY, SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Chairman: MR. C. LIMB.

Vice-Chairman: MRS. M. SEVERN.

Members: The Whole Council.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. T. J. Campbell, T. J. Lewis, C.C., and Chairman and
Vice-Chairman of Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

P. G. ROLLING, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B., Assoc.R.San.I.

Clerks:

MISS E. R. CARY.

MISS H. J. CROSS (Appointed 17/12/51).

R. A. BROWN (H.M. Forces).

D. O. ROBINSON (Resigned 30/11/51).

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EASTWOOD.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your District for the year 1951.

It is worthy of record that during this Festival of Britain Year the residents of Eastwood produced a most excellent Historical Pageant, portraying some of the salient features of the history of Eastwood and the surrounding district. The quality and performance of this open-air Pageant was much appreciated by all who attended.

The Vital Statistics set out in this Report indicate that the health and well-being of the community has been maintained. It is again satisfactory to note that the Infant Mortality Rate has been further reduced. The average for the last five years is 26.11, which is much lower than the rate for England and Wales.

In the sphere of Housing there are two separate aspects to consider. On the one hand there is the encouraging rate at which new houses are being built, whilst on the other hand there is the failure to halt the ordinary dilapidations among the older type of tenanted house. This steady deterioration in the domestic environment of a large number of our people is most disturbing, and must still be attributed to the disproportion between the fixed rent yield and the increasing costs of building repairs.

Though there has been no detailed Housing and Overcrowding Survey in your District, it is recognised that there are properties which are much below the accepted standard of fitness, and which could not be rendered fit at reasonable expense. It is hoped that in the not too distant future a start may be made to clear away this decayed property, which still has to serve as a home for some of our families.

I wish to acknowledge the valued assistance which has been given to me by the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and by the staff in the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM R. PERRY,

Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EASTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

In conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1951.

Housing. The housing development on the Church View Estate did not proceed as quickly as we had anticipated. One of the principal difficulties we encountered was the marked effects of subsidence following mining operations. It was necessary to confine house building within the strict limits of the area and along the panel under which coal extraction had taken place. As a result, further road and sewer development was required earlier than was anticipated, and after some delay due to a thorough investigation into the mining position, a contract for Section III. was commenced towards the end of the year. This extended the road development to Newthorpe Common. Having regard to the foregoing difficulties, the totals of sixty-two houses built and fifty-four under construction can be regarded as satisfactory. Twelve licences for the erection of houses by private enterprise—the full allocation—were issued during the year, the position with regard to sites for private houses having been materially improved by the commencement of the development of three small estates for approximately 40, 30 and 14 houses respectively. The total number of post-war houses built by the Local Authority is now 350, and 21 by private enterprise.

The continued increasing costs of both labour and materials in connection with the repair of older houses is a problem for which no satisfactory solution has yet been found. It will be observed from the following statistics that it was necessary to make Demolition Orders in respect of four houses where the conditions were such that they could not be made fit at reasonable expense.

Salvage. As foreshadowed in my previous Report, the income derived from salvage collections exceeded all expectations, increasing from £1,055 in 1950 to £2,734 in 1951, and represents

an income of nearly £1 per house. The Council were awarded a prize of £50 in a competition organised by the Waste Paper Recovery Association.

Smoke Abatement. In an area where coal allowances are made to a substantial proportion of the houses it is perhaps difficult to obtain a sympathetic attitude to the consumption of smokeless fuels in lieu of raw coal. Nevertheless, from the point of view of the increasing pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, and indeed from the point of view of the waste of raw fuel, it is a most important factor. The use of smokeless solid fuel grates cannot be too strongly urged.

I wish to express my appreciation of your continued support and interest, and my thanks to Dr. Perry for his help and co-operation, also to my colleagues for their assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROLLING,
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	1,172 acres
Population: Estimated by Registrar-General (mid-year, 1951)	...	...	...	...	9,870
Number of Inhabited Houses (April 1st, 1951)	...	...	...	...	2,713
Rateable Value (1st January, 1951)	...	...	...	...	£43,981
	(31st December, 1951)	...	...	...	£46,565
Product of Penny Rate (1st January, 1951)	...	...	...	...	£175
	(31st December, 1951)	...	...	...	£184

During the period the area remained as constituted on 1st April, 1935, when the Nottinghamshire County Review Order, 1934, came into force.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	98	91	189
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
					103	94	197

Birth Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 19.96.

Still Births.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					1	2	3

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total (live and still) Births): 15.0.

DEATHS.

Male.	Female.	Total.
55	38	93

Death Rate (per 1,000 of the population): 9.42.

Natural increase of population (excess births over deaths): 104.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—

	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	...	0
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0

Infant Mortality:—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:					Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	3	1

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	20.3
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	...	...	...	21.16
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	...	...	...	—

The Death Rate of all Infants (per 1,000 live births) for England and Wales is 29.6.

Deaths from certain selected causes:—

Cancer (all ages)	6
Measles (all ages)	2
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

ALL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951.

	Number of Deaths.	
	M.	F.
1.—Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
2.—Tuberculosis, other	—	1
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.—Measles	2	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—
11.—Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—
12.—Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	1
13.—Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	3
15.—Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16.—Diabetes	1	—
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	4
18.—Coronary Disease, angina	8	3
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	—
20.—Other Heart Disease	4	10
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	4	2
22.—Influenza	7	4
23.—Pneumonia	1	1
24.—Bronchitis	6	1
25.—Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	1
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformations	—	—
32.—Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	3	4
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—
34.—All other Accidents	3	2
35.—Suicide	1	—
36.—Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
Total	55	38

EASTWOOD.

The annual variations of the Birth and Death Rates in the District are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Birth Rate. Per 1,000 of the Population.	Death Rate. Per 1,000 of the Population.	Infant Mort. Rate Per 1,000 Live Births.
1938	15.5	9.89	78.57
1939	17.04	11.09	39.47
1940	15.86	12.74	45.55
1941	16.74	8.91	71.94
1942	16.16	9.78	29.85
1943	18.03	14.66	33.33
1944	20.78	10.91	33.14
1945	18.87	10.21	58.82
1946	18.48	10.68	63.58
1947	21.73	10.97	9.61
1948	21.13	11.75	39.02
1949	20.81	10.1	33.98
1950	18.14	10.22	27.62
1951	19.96	9.42	20.3

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Comparative figures for England and Wales read as follows:—

1938	15.1	11.6	53
1939	15.0	12.1	50
1940	14.6	14.3	55
1941	14.2	12.9	59
1942	15.8	11.6	49
1943	16.5	12.1	49
1944	17.6	11.6	46
1945	16.1	11.4	46
1946	19.1	11.5	43
1947	20.5	12.0	41
1948	17.9	10.8	34
1949	16.7	11.7	32
1950	15.8	11.6	29.8
1951	15.5	12.5	29.6

The following table compares various Rates in your area with those of England and Wales and selected groups of towns:—

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality } { England and Wales, London, 126 County
in the year 1951. } { Boroughs & Great Towns, & 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Small-pox.	Tuberculosis.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.
—													
England and Wales	15.5	0.36	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.61	0.38	1.4	29.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	0.45	13.4	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.65	0.36	1.6	33.9
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931)	16.7	0.38	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.63	0.38	1.0	27.6
London Administrative County	17.8	0.37	13.1	—	—	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.61	0.23	0.7	26.4
Eastwood	19.96	0.30	9.42	—	—	0.20	—	—	—	0.20	1.11	5.07	20.3

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

A list of Public Health Officers appears at the commencement of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, samples and specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service is administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council, and the Sub-Station at the Council Offices, Eastwood, ensures that the vehicle is readily available for the inhabitants of the district.

The ambulance is summoned by telephoning to the County Ambulance Control, **Telephone Nottm. 88771**, and in the event of the Eastwood ambulance not being available, a vehicle is despatched from the nearest County Station.

Mortuary Accommodation.

The Mortuary, which is situated at the rear of the Council Offices, Church Street, Eastwood, was used on 22 occasions, as compared with 16 for the previous year. Of these 22 cases, 13 related to persons normally resident outside the Urban District.

Mortuary facilities have been made available to serve the adjoining Parishes of Brinsley, Greasley, Awsworth, Kimberley and Nuthall, and the Rural District Council of Basford have entered into an agreement to be responsible for the payment of fees in respect of persons brought from their district. These fees at the present time are 10/- for the use of the Mortuary with an additional charge of 10/- where a post mortem is held.

Nursing in the Home.

Four Queen's Nurses reside in the area for the purpose of treating non-infectious cases. Their nursing area includes the adjoining parish of Greasley in the Rural District of Basford.

The Nurses operate from the following addresses:—

47, Ratcliffe Street, Eastwood (Tel.: Langley Mill 371).

314, Nottingham Road, Eastwood (Tel.: Langley Mill 333).

Home Help Service.

Home Helps are provided by the County Council and are available throughout the area where service is required owing to

the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age.

In maternity cases, a Home Help attends daily for two weeks from the birth of the baby, excluding Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and her duties include the ordinary domestic work such as cleaning, cooking, washing, care of children, mending and shopping.

In general, cases of sickness, or when assisting in the households of old or infirm people, Home Helps undertake such of the above duties as may be necessary. Part-time help can be arranged.

The charge for the service is 2s. 6d. per hour, but where the applicant is unable to afford this amount, the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied.

The office address is: Home Help Service, 66, High Street, Hucknall (telephone: Hucknall 93).

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following services are under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, and are held at the Clinic, Council School, Devonshire Drive, Eastwood:—

Child Welfare Centre.—Weekly; Thursday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—Fortnightly; Tuesday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

School Clinic.—Twice Weekly; Tuesday, 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.; Friday, 9.30 to 12 noon.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are at Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Retford and Worksop.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres are at Mansfield and Nottingham.

Hospitals.

There are no General Hospitals in this area, but hospitals are available at Nottingham, Heanor, Ilkeston and Mansfield.

Application for admission to general hospitals is made direct to the hospital through a doctor or other responsible person. Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to sanatoria are referred to the Chest Physician, Nottingham and District Chest Centre, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.

There are no maternity homes in this area. At Heanor and Ilkeston there are hospitals and maternity homes. In cases of Puerperal complications a consultant service is available under the provisions of the National Health Service Act. The Nottingham General Hospital and the Nottingham Hospital for Women have facilities for admitting complicated maternity cases, and also cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board controls the Infectious Diseases Hospitals which serve this area. During the year no difficulties were encountered in securing the hospitalization of persons suffering from infectious diseases and eleven cases were admitted to the Nottingham City Isolation Hospital.

The Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital, Sheffield, has been designated by the Board to serve this area for the reception of cases of smallpox.

Health Visitors.

These are supplied by the County Council, and work in connection with the schools. Cases requiring Orthopædic and special treatment are arranged for and undertaken by the County Council.

No Health Visitors or Special Nurses are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

Midwifery and Midwifery Services.

These Services have continued to be administered by the Nottinghamshire County Council in an efficient manner.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

The District Welfare Officer for the Eastwood District is Mr. G. H. Long—office addresses: 12, Derby Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 258), and 66-68, High Street, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 93). Home address: 35, Grosvenor Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 442).

Homes for the Aged.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, placed a duty and responsibility on County and Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reason of old age, infirmity or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

In order to carry out this responsibility, the Nottinghamshire County Council have provided six large houses and three more are in the course of provision as follows:—

Already provided:

1. "The Old Hall," Balderton, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.
2. "Parkside," Worksop, to accommodate 27 residents of both sexes.

3. "Clayworth Hall," Retford, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.

4. "Oaklands," Retford, to accommodate 18 residents of both sexes.

5. "Mount Vernon," Retford, to accommodate 21 female residents.

6. "The Old Vicarage," Southwell, to accommodate 19 residents of both sexes.

In course of provision:

Houses at Gedling, Mansfield and Ruddington.

The homes are provided for elderly persons of both sexes, including married couples, who, on account of advancing years or infirmity, are no longer able to fend for themselves, such as coping with the present-day rigours of shopping, cooking and other domestic duties and have no one able and willing to look after and care for them. The Homes are not intended for sick persons who need constant medical attention or nursing care, but residents suffering from minor ailments are looked after as in ordinary households.

A maximum charge of £5 5s. 0d. per week is made at present, but residents who cannot afford to pay this amount are required to pay only what they can afford. For example, a resident whose only income is 26/- a week pension or allowance is required to pay 21/- a week for his "keep" and retains 5/- for personal spending.

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention (Section 47).

No legal action was taken under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Voluntary admission to hospital was arranged for an aged person in need of care and attention where it was considered she could be better looked after away from home.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Section 66) AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (Section 176).

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken during the year under the above Sections.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The whole of the district has a piped water supply provided by the City of Nottingham Water Corporation, and throughout the year this was of a good quality and sufficient in volume and pressure.

No samples were taken for bacteriological examination or chemical analysis, and the waters are not liable to have a plumbo-solvent action.

Nearly one hundred per cent. of the dwelling-houses are supplied direct from the public water mains, and only three houses are supplied by means of standpipes.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole of the district, except for three small low-lying areas, is provided with sewers.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year with the re-laying of main sewers at Derby Road, Bailey Grove and Nethergreen, the flow of sewage at this latter point having been much improved.

The construction of the new Sewage Disposal Works at Newthorpe commenced towards the middle of the year and fair progress was maintained throughout the remainder of the year.

No alterations were made at the existing Works throughout the period under review.

The Sewage Disposal Works are under the control of the joint Councils of Basford and Eastwood.

Rivers and Streams.

The Nethergreen Brook, Beauvale Brook and River Erewash are the streams running through and on the boundary of the district.

The Nottinghamshire County Council carried out the duties under the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Acts up to 31st March, 1951, and, for this purpose, retained the services of a special Rivers Inspector.

From the 1st April, 1951, the Trent River Board assumed statutory responsibility within its area for the prevention of river pollution and other functions conferred upon it by the River Boards Act, 1948.

Public Cleansing.

Household Refuse.—The usual weekly collection of all house and trade refuse was maintained throughout the year. The "Bedford" refuse collecting vehicles continued to give good service.

No alterations in the methods of collection took place, and notwithstanding the rationing of solid fuels, no appreciable reduction in the amount of refuse requiring collection was observed.

The procedure for securing the replacement of defective bins was not changed, the Council again supplying dustbins upon charge where there had been failure to comply with Notices served under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Arrangements for Storage of Household Refuse:

No. of houses supplied with moveable receptacles (dustbins)		2747
No. of houses supplied with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits, privy middens, and closet pails)		26

Street Cleansing.

The whole of the street cleansing throughout the district, including the County roads, was carried out by the Lewin Sweeper-Collector, the total mileage of streets swept being approximately 682.

Refuse Disposal.

We continued to use the tip at New Eastwood for the disposal of all refuse at the beginning of the year, but following the purchase of land adjoining the old tip at Nottingham Road we were able to re-commence tipping of refuse here. The turf and soil arising from the preparatory stripping of this land was used on the old tip—a portion of which has been converted to a full-size football ground. Although the period of time which must elapse in any land reclamation scheme by tipping is long, the results when finally achieved are well worth while.

The Calf-dozer continued to give good service in connection with the levelling and consolidation of the tip, but as this machine is now in its fifth year consideration must be given to its replacement in the not too far distant future.

Salvage.

In the report for the year 1950 reference was made to the upward trend in prices for salvaged materials, and this continued throughout the year 1951. New records were achieved in both the quantity of waste paper collected and the income derived therefrom. The income for the year was £2,734, compared with £1,055 for the previous year. This sum, in relation to the total number of houses in the district, is almost equivalent to £1 per house.

A prize of £50 was awarded to the Council by the National Waste Paper Recovery Association, who had organised a Contest to stimulate the collection of waste paper throughout the country for the year 1951.

The arrangements for the collection of salvage continued as in previous years, such materials being collected along with the house refuse, separate collections being made from business premises. One whole-time man is employed at the Salvage Depot to deal with all salvaged materials, additional labour being made available when necessary at peak periods.

No changes were made in the arrangements for the collection of kitchen waste, which is picked up twice weekly from the communal bins placed in the streets. All kitchen waste is taken to the Nottingham Corporation for processing.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
Years 1947 to 1951.

Year.	Bones.	Bottles and Jars.	Ferrous Metals.	Non- Ferrous Metals.	Kitchen Waste.	Textiles.	Waste Paper.	Income. £ s. d.
	T. C. Q.	Dozens.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	T. C. Q.	
1947	2 5 0½	—	4 8 3	0 9 1¾	46 10 0¾	5 4 0¾	74 10 0½	615 10 6
1948	2 9 0¼	61½	6 18 3	0 9 3½	49 5 0	6 12 3	114 1 0	936 0 1
1949	1 11 0	—	6 12 0	0 4 3¼	66 1 2	4 13 0	96 6 0	732 17 8
1950	1 17 3	—	3 18 1	—	74 4 0	3 8 3	128 9 1½	1055 7 11
1951	1 11 3½	—	7 1 0	0 6 0¼	62 14 2	10 1 2¼	139 5 3¼	2734 7 2

The Council continued their Bonus Scheme to the men engaged on salvage collection, and during the year a total of £183 was paid. Bonus is assessed on all waste paper collected in excess of six tons per month.

The total cost of Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage for the financial year ending 31st March, 1952, was £2,239, as compared with £3,920, £4,069, £2,277, £2,935, and £2,106 for the five years immediately preceding.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1.—Total number of complaints received or registered during the period	88
2.—Total number of inspections made during the period ...	724
3.—Total number of nuisances and defects dealt with during the year	126
4.—Total number of notices served during the period:—	
(a) Informal	76
(b) Statutory	14
5.—Total number of notices complied with during the period:—	
(a) Informal	61
(b) Statutory	9

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

Number of Licences issued to Store Petroleum	12
Number of Licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium ...	Nil
Total storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit (Gallons) ...	23,500
Total Fees collected	£9/5/-

All new underground tanks are subjected to a pressure test of 5lbs. per square inch.

All licensed premises have been inspected and found to be kept in accordance with the conditions of the licences issued.

Canal Boats Act.

No canal boats have been found on visits paid to the Erewash Canal, and no occasion arose when action was necessary.

Shops Act.

No complaints were received during the year relating to ventilation and temperature of shops.

One informal notice was served requiring the thorough cleansing of walls and ceiling, and provision of artificial lighting in one sanitary convenience attached to a shop.

Camping Sites.

There were no contraventions during the year under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the licencing of caravans and caravan sites. No applications for licences were received during the period.

There are no sites licenced within the area; the only vans stationed temporarily in the district are those used in connection with the travelling Fairs.

Smoke Abatement.

It is satisfactory to record that no complaints were received during the year with regard to the emission of smoke from industrial chimneys.

The problem of smoke pollution arising from domestic sources should, however, receive attention. A considerable improvement could be effected by an increased use of smokeless solid fuels and alternatives such as gas or electrical appliances.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools within the area, though these facilities are available in the adjoining Urban District of Heanor.

The baths known as Beggarlee Pool in the adjoining Parish of Greasley, which previously served a considerable portion of the Eastwood District, still remained closed owing to the unsuitability of the water supply and the absence of any provision for its purification.

The Governors of the Eastwood Lads' Club, who control this Pool, are anxious to re-open it, and discussions are taking place with a view to its re-organisation and improvement.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

One case of bed bug infestation was satisfactorily dealt with by the use of D.D.T. No cases of infestation in Council houses were reported during the period.

Rodent Control.—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The customary six-monthly treatment of the sewers for the purpose of rat destruction was carried out as in previous years. The offer of the services of the Rodent Operators engaged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was accepted for the pre-baiting and poisoning of rats in sewers for one of the six-monthly treatments. The poisons used were Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide, with pre-baits of bread mash and sausage rusk, as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Disinfestation was carried out at six establishments following inspections of domestic and industrial premises. The refuse tips used by the Council have also been treated.

Schools.

The arrangements for the immediate notification to the head teachers of infectious disease and contacts have been carried out as in previous years.

HOUSING.

The number of new houses completed and occupied during the year was 68. These were of the permanent type and 62 were built by the Local Authority. A further 54 houses were under construction at the end of the year. Licences were issued to private enterprise for the erection of twelve houses, eleven of which were commenced and five completed before the end of the year. Five building contractors were engaged on the construction of houses on the Council's Church View Estate.

No applications for grant-aid in connection with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, were received.

Four individual Demolition Orders were made under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

One Closing Order was determined following the carrying out of extensive alterations and improvements by a new owner.

The total number of persons re-housed in new houses provided by the Local Authority was 199.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	104
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	228
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	65

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	49
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 4 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 1 |

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding:—

(a) (i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	—
(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	—
(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Number of new cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) (i.) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	2
(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	16
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	...	...	...	—

It is still not possible to assess the real position of overcrowding throughout the district in the absence of a detailed survey. The cases contained in the records are as stated above.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Summary of action taken with Houses not regarded as capable of repair, 1936 to 1951:—

No. of Clearance Areas represented	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Houses in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	44
No. of Clearance Orders made and confirmed	...	...	...	...	6
No. of representations made under Sections 11 and 12	...	...	...	...	87
No. of demolition orders made	...	...	...	...	69
No. of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	4
No. of undertakings accepted to make the houses fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	4
No. of undertakings given by the owners to cease to use the premises for human habitation	...	...	...	...	10
No. of houses to be demolished	...	...	...	...	113
No. of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	92
No. of houses where demolition is pending	...	...	...	...	21
No. of persons displaced from unfit houses		...	...	...	404

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

At the end of the year there were two Distributors and two Dealers of Milk on the register, no changes having occurred since the previous Report.

Milk sampling is regularly carried out by the County Council, and I am indebted to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, for the following information:—

One hundred and thirty-eight samples of raw milk were purchased for examination and analysis. Eighty-five were found to be genuine and fifty-three were sub-standard. All the sub-standard samples were from the milk of two producers. The samples, including those taken on appeal-to-cow, were deficient in milk-fat. Both producers were cautioned and instructed to take steps to improve the fat content. Subsequent samples were found to conform.

Twenty-seven samples of pasteurised and heat treated milk were obtained in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1950, and all complied with the prescribed tests.

Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

This Act empowers the Minister of Food, under Section 23, to make Orders specifying areas within which milk, sold by retail, must conform with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1950, or the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1950.

The Minister of Food has declared his intention, subject to consideration of such representation as may be made, of laying before Parliament Draft Orders to come into force on a date to be appointed specifying Nottingham and District as an area to be the subject of control in regard to sales of milk. Eastwood is within this specified area.

From the appointed day, all milk sold by retail within this area must be specially designated milk, that is, "sterilised," "pasteurised," "tuberculin tested" or, until the 30th September, 1954, "accredited" milk from a single herd.

Ice-Cream.

During the year one registration for the sale of ice-cream was issued, and at the end of the year there were twenty-three dealers and one manufacturer on the register. The registration of such premises is usually made subject to the ice-cream being pre-packed or wrapped, and a satisfactory standard is thereby maintained.

One sample was obtained by the County Sampling Officer and submitted to the Public Analyst, and was found to be genuine.

Slaughter-Houses.

One slaughter-house is licensed annually, and under the "Self Suppliers of Pigs Scheme" one slaughter-house was also licensed.

There are no knackers' yards or public slaughter-houses in the district.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 and 1951.

Seven persons were licensed as slaughterers under the provisions of the Act.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Particulars of Carcases inspected and condemned:—						Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number Inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	303

All Diseases except Tuberculosis—

Whole carcases condemned ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcases condemned ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
Total weight of meat condemned as a result of the above-mentioned inspections (in lbs.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	109

During the period the following foods were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:—

						Lbs.
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	...	278
Apples	...	...	...	...	...	125
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	29
Cake (various)	...	...	...	...	...	43
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	40
Plum Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	114
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	24
Gravy Powder	...	...	...	...	...	8
Shredded Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	54
Semolina	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barley Kernels	...	...	...	...	...	1
Table Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	334
Cake Mixtures (various)	...	...	...	...	...	65
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	7
17 tins Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	36
21 „ Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	37
7 „ Vegetables (various)	...	...	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 „ Soup (various)	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 „ Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
33 „ Fruit (various)	...	...	...	...	...	52 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 „ Synthetic Cream	...	...	...	...	...	80
250 „ Fish (various)	...	...	...	...	...	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
51 „ Baby Food (various)	...	...	...	...	...	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
17 „ Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 „ Veal	...	...	...	...	...	6
1 „ Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	4
11 Jars Fish Paste (various)	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 „ Mixed Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 „ Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total Weight (in lbs.) ... 1435 $\frac{3}{4}$

The following articles were purchased in the district by the County Inspectors for examination and analysis, and found to be genuine:—

1 Chocolate Fancies.	1 Margarine.
1 Butter.	1 Mincemeat.
1 Epsom Salts.	1 Sausage.
1 Ice-Cream.	1 Tea.
1 Lemon Butter.	2 Whisky.

Premises where food is stored or prepared for sale are visited from time to time, but no infringements of the Regulations were discovered. There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

Food and Drugs Act, 1936, Section 15—Byelaws.

Byelaws made under the above Act for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open-air were adopted by the Council, confirmed by the Ministry of Food and came into force on the 10th July, 1950.

In collaboration with the County Council a Clean Food Exhibition was held at the Miners' Welfare, Eastwood, for two days in May, 1951, to which the public were invited. The Exhibition was also visited by classes from the local schools. It was of a high standard and was much appreciated by those who saw it.

Food Poisoning.

Only one notification was received during the year, and this related to an infant of twelve months affected with *Salmonella Typhimurium*. It was not possible to ascertain the source of infection in this case.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General.

The total number of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases notified during the year was 409, as compared with 156, 173, 197, 69 and 129 for the five years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified in the Tables on Pages 29 and 30.

The number of notifications of each disease was as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	23
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	19
Measles	...	...	...	...	311
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	45
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9

Ten premises were disinfected, and disinfectant was supplied to infected households.

Diphtheria.

For the fifth year in succession no cases of diphtheria were confirmed in the district.

The number of confirmed cases and deaths from the disease in the district during the past ten years was as follows:—

Year.	No. of Cases.				Deaths.	
1942	...	...	2	...	...	—
1943	...	...	3	...	...	—
1944	...	...	3	...	...	1
1945	...	...	7	...	...	—
1946	...	...	5	...	...	1
1947	...	...	—	...	...	—
1948	...	...	—	...	...	—
1949	...	...	—	...	...	—
1950	...	...	—	...	...	—
1951	...	...	—	...	...	—

The remarkable decline in the incidence of diphtheria must be attributed to Immunisation. Details of prophylactic treatment carried out during 1951 are as follows:—

	Under 5 Years.	Ages 5-15.	Total.
Number of children who completed the full course	119	39	158
Number who received a reinforcing or "Booster" injection	—	256	256

This work is carried out by the Local Authority on behalf of the Nottinghamshire County Council. There are two Child Welfare Clinics available for the children of Eastwood, at Devonshire Drive and Beauvale Schools, at which fortnightly sessions are held.

The Table on Page 28 gives details of Immunisation in relation to child population.

Vaccination.

This is also carried out on behalf of the County Council, and during the year 90 persons were vaccinated, 82 of whom were children. This number shows a very satisfactory increase over those treated during the previous year, when 43 were vaccinated.

Measles.

During the year 311 cases of Measles were notified, as compared with 10 in the preceding year.

Whooping Cough.

Forty-five cases were notified during the year, as compared with 78 in 1950. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-three cases were notified, as compared with 44, 27, 10, 4 and 5 in the five years immediately preceding. The disease was mild in type and no deaths occurred.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

No cases of this disease were notified during the year, as compared with 1, 0, 0 and 4 for the previous four years.

Pneumonia.

There were 19 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year, and two proved fatal.

Tuberculosis.

Nine cases of all forms of this disease were added to the District Register during the year, as compared with 12, 18, 10, 10 and 8 during the preceding five years.

The Table on Page 31 shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases (including both new cases and cases moved into the district from elsewhere) and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1951.

Six cases were removed from the District Register in 1951 as follows:—

			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Recoveries	...	...	—	—
Deaths	...	...	1	1
Removals from District	...	...	3	1
Totals	...	...	4	2

There were 80 names of persons residing in the district on the Register of Cases on 31st December, 1951, as follows:—

Pulmonary Cases.

30 Males

32 Females

Non-Pulmonary Cases.

8 Males

10 Females

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who have completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.

Age at 31/12/51. i.e. Born in Year ..	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-1946	10 to 14 1937-1941	Total under 15
NUMBER IMMUNISED	3	94	134	143	147	603	543	1667
Estimated Mid-year Population 1951.	953 1436 6887							

The details of cases of Infectious Disease notified and removals to hospital are shown in the following table:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Adm'td to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	23	9	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	19	—	2
Tuberculosis	9	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	311	—	2
Whooping Cough	45	2	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES DURING THE YEAR 1951. ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Age Groups.												Total.
	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	3	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6	—	4	5	19
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	15	34	48	42	51	109	6	3	3	—	—	—	311
Whooping Cough ...	1	11	10	4	3	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	45
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	2	9

TUBERCULOSIS.
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1951.

Age Periods.	New Cases and Inward Transfers Added to Register				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non- Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	—	2	3	1	—	—	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	5	2	—	—
(ii.) Factories not included in (i.) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	36	28	2	—
(iii.) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>41</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	Referred By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	1	—
Unsuitable Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	1	1	—	1	—
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>

PART VIII. OF THE ACT. OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply wholesome lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. ... 23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... 25	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

